THERE REPORT WEIGHT WILLIAM STREET OF THE PRESENT OF THE PRESENT

the news which reaches this country by cable. Is times of peace as well as in the sensational times of war we have to keep our large staff of correspondents at their posts. Of course we do not expect our contemporaries to hear any portion of this expense. It is part of the enterprise which has made the HERALD the leading news journal of the world, and we mean to keep it just in that position, without any regard to what it may cost. Our contemporaries are perfectly welcome to use our special foreign despatches, only that we think it would be a little courteous to give us credit for them. We are quite willing also to reciprocate. The quarrel between the Tribune and the World, therefore, is entirely unnecessary and ridiculous-very small, very small indeed.

American Atliance with Ensuia and Germany

The present crisis in European history is rife with transformations, in which American statesmanship is called to take a profound interest. Without abating in the least our good wishes for the salvation of our old ally, France, from her present calamities, the politipal genius of the American people forbids us to ignore the current of events and the shiting fortunes which transfer power and empire from one to the other nation and now assign to Russia, Germany and America a foremost place among the controlling nations of the universe. Theorists will no doubt busy themselves for generations to come in defining the drift of these new transformations, but the statesman is bound to deal with facts alone, and these attest that of all the nations of the world America, Russia and Germany are those which are least effete and most overflow with vigor and energy, beyond either England or France or the smaller Powers of the European Continent.

Nor is it one of the least remarkable symptoms of this extraordinary juncture in human nffairs that international sympathies are not altogether controlled by a similarity of political institutions. Thus Germany, notwithstanding the preponderance of her royalty, claims affinity with America in her educational and mental achievements, and excites admiration by the thoroughgoing honesty and skill of her civil and military organization. Russia admires American life more sincerely than any other European nation, has emancipated her Londsmen as we liberated our slaves and endeavors to emulate our progress in science and literature. Moreover, Russia and America luxuriate in what may be called a sense of space, both nations controlling vast and still unsettled territories and endeavoring to make the progress of industry commensurate with that of expansion. Strange as it may seem, whenever and wherever Americans and Russians meet, a mutual sympathy marks the intercourse and imparts a prestige of reality to the intimate alliance which exists between the two nations. Americans and Germans also associate with nothing of that dubious feeling which exists between Englishmen and Americans, and with nothing to mar the cordiality of relations which in reality spring from a reciprocal appreciation of their respective civilizations.

Both Russia and Germany sided with the United States against Palmerstonism and Napoleonism in the anti-slavery war and the invasion of Mexico; and Russian and German statesmen have not a little contributed to strengthen the Union cause and place the countries to that extent in palpable antagonism to Great Britain and imperial France. The whole diplomatic history during our civil war shows that, however much we may eschew international entanglements, a great nation like ours cannot isolate herself in these days of rapid intercourse. While we do not desire to Old World, and while we deprecate their influence in this hemisphere, our interests point directly to a friendly union with Germany and Russia.

Our statesmen, if such exist, have not yet awakened to the great responsibilities which devolve upon them through the contingencies of this stirring period. America cannot be isolated like China from the other preponderating Powers of the world, and the mission of our statesmen should be to accept the present European crisis as one designed to assert the force of those great principles of progress which, in common with young nations like Russia and Germany, we hold.

SPECIAL LETTERS FROM EUROPE. - Our special correspondents in Europe supply the interesting budget of Old World news reports which appears in our columns. The mail advices are dated to the 28th of October. We have a review of Paris inside the fortifications, with a description of its every day lifethe street scenes, songs, café enjoyments and trade-as it presented. The statement reveals the Parisians as light-hearted and joyous, yet frivolous, particularly when we consider the rain which reigned on every side in their mids!. A thrilling narrative of a balloon vovage adventure which was experienced in an endeavor to get out of Paris accompanies the details. Of the history of the war we are furnished with some facts concerning General Burnside's mission and the efforts which were being made by a French faction against the interests of the French ration. In Berlin there was a happy blending of citizen philanthropy, petriotism and religion with a kindly expression towards the outer world-to America particularly. Rome, clerical Rome, remained torpid under the civil rule of Italy. The police of the Holy City had come out as metropolitan reformers, and the baton was superseding the beads in the streets.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

an individual named James Griffic, who is said to be a coachman by occupation, was arraigned be fore Justice Mann at Tarrytown, Westchester county, on Monday, to answer a charge of having, as is alleged, forged an endorsement on a check for \$244. The accused, it appears, presented the check at the First National Bank of Tarrytown a few days since, and being a stranger he was informed that the document before being cashed must be endorsed by some responsible party in the village. Having lived in the neighborhood at one time Griffin subsequently found a firm who endorsed his claim, and who he also induced to affix his own signature to the check, on the plea that he could not write. The check was accordingly cashed; but on being sent to New York was found to be worthless on account of the fraudulent endorsement. Information having been given to the authorities Griffin was discovered in Brooklyn, where he had already been arrested on a charge of that. After a partial hearing before Justice shan that official committed the accused to the county jan to await a further examination.

PARI

The End of the Armistice Negotiations.

BISMARCK'S EXPLANATIONS.

France Rapidly Approaching a State of Anarchy.

REVOLUTION IN PERPIGNAN

Attack from the Paris Troops Momentarily Expected.

VERDUN GIVES UP.

Dreadful State of Distress and Discontent in Germany.

DISCIPLINE IN THE FRENCH ARMY. THIERS AND BISMARCK.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

First Hopes of an Armistice-Negotiation and a Failure-Puris Not to be Revictualled.

LONDON, NOV. 8, 1870. Special telegrams from Versailles dated vesterday evening, report that negotiations for an armistice between the Prussians and French are positively ended.

M. Thiers visited Count Bismarck on the 6th instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. After his return it was thought that an armistice had been agreed to, as the forts of Paris became quite silent.

This morning Thiers started for Tours, and it be came known that the negotiations with the Prusstans had failed on the point of the French demand for revictualling Paris, which would not be complied with by King William.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Trochu Responsible for the Fallure of Negotiations-Bismarck's Explanation-The Royalist Journal on the Armistice.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1870. Private advices just received from Versailles confirm the account given by Count Bismarck of the suspension of the negotiations for an armistice. Jules Favre, together with a majority of his colleagues, favored the scheme for the election of members to the Constituent Assembly, and urged the acceptance of the armistice as negotiated by M. Thiers. General Trochu, the commander of the armies at Paris, dissented, and carried his point.

AN EXPLANATION PROM BISMARCK. Count Bismarck has furnished the following ex planation of the rupture of the negotiations for an armistice:-The French government having declared through its representative, M. Thies, its inability to accept the German offer of an armstice on the basis of statu quo, the Count proposed that the French name a time for holding the election for a Constituent Assembly. The Germans profised that in such event the absolute freedom of the jections should be respected, even in the territory occupled by the Prussians. M. Thiers thereupon withdrew to the outposts to consult Jules Favre and General Trochu, but at length returned to Versales MILITARY AND OTHER RE-THE ROYALIST JOURNALS ON THE FAILURE OF THE ARMISTICE.

A despatch from Tours, received here to-da says:-The royalist journals commenced to attach the government with violence as soon as it wa known that the armistice had failed. The Gazett de France (legitimist) is especially insulting in i personal allusions to Gambetta.

More About the Armistice-Thiers' Travels Described by Himself-Apathy of Englane-Russia Friendly-English Jealousy. LONDON, Nov. 8, 1870.

A correspondent writing from Versallies on the 7th inst, says:-No time was agreed upon because government insisted in ing the city. The Frussian military au-thorities refused this, aithough Bismarek was willing to concede it. Prussia stated her demands with considerable distinctness, excepting in regard to the money account. Her conditions were the cession of Haute and Bas-Rhin, two departments containing the fortresses of Strasbourg, Belfort and everal lesser strongholds. As for money, der Preusse 1st in ein guler Wirth, and will not fail to reckon every groschen Prussia has spent in the war. and to demand its repayment.

I na I a lengthy conversation with M. Teiers. He informed me of the diplomatic journey he had performed through Europe. He went first to Tours, then to Paris, arriving at Versailles on the 31st uit. with the necessary powers to treat. He conferred with Bismarck every day, sometimes twice a day, discussing the conditions of a truce, the first step toward the formation of a regular government. If nostilities temporarily cease the elections might be held and the Constituent Assembly convoked, which would decide upon a form of government, which then would determine the question of peace or war.

Thiers informed me that it was not true that Eng

land had taken the lead in endeavors to obtain terms for France while Russia stood aloof. The reverse is true. Thiers found Gladstone engrossed in home affairs. He was indifferent as to the concerns of the rest of the world and was alraid to meddle with them. Granville is too much of a courtier to wound German prepossessions. The Queen neither seemed awake to the danger arising arising for England from the formation of an all-power ful monarchy in the centre of Europe; tuey did not conceal their jealousy of Russia There was no vexation when Thiers informed them he was going to St. Petersburg. "Why leave us so soon ?" they asked: "why should you go to Russia?" "To try and find friends that I could not find here," answered Thiers. In truth, at St. Petersburg Thiers did find friends. Who knows what Russia would have done had she been ready. As she was not armed, she could only give weight of her influence and the action of her diplomacy. This was enough to rouse England and make her take Then the four Powers agreed to address Prussia collectively. Austria was glad to do that little for a Power whose success would have delighted her, but whose defeat charmed her. Italy, the least friendly of all the Powers, hardly concealed her regret at the fall of the Bonaparte dy-

Additional Particulars of M. Thiers' Mission. inst., says:-In mittary circles Thiers' mission was never thought serious. His efforts to enter Paris without seeing Bismare having failed, he was obliged to carry with him preliminaries which prac-

tically forbade an armistice.

showed him great ill-will as the bearer of the news that Metz had capitalated. A guard was required for his protection, and anally he left the city with an escore of cavalry. Favre, who was to have accompanied him, excessed himself at the last me-ment, on account of the threatening aspect of ada'rs. Thiers had six interviews with Bismarck. Except in the diplomatic circles, no body paid him the least attention.

All the German commanders regard peace impossible until Paris is taken, but even now the bom-bardment is not certain. The siege guns are actually in position on many points, but it is believed the are will not be opened before the 15th. The intercepted letters from Peris are filled with conplaints for want of food. Supplies at St. Germain and Versailles are more abundant than ever, great quantities of provisions, and especially forage, are scovered almost daily that were concealed by the

PRESSIAN OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A National Lesson Recommended for France. BEELIN, Nov. 7, 1870. The Norddenische Zeitung says that the French government in Paris baving refused to listen to reason the cannon of Germany will be resorted to for the purpose of delivering it a lesson. . "The persons who have usurped authority in France are responsible for the blood of the thousands who will suffer."

ANARCHY IN FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Demonstration Against Thiers-A Price Set Upon Napoleon's and Bazaine's Head-General Barnes Arrested-Dreadial State of Affirs in Perpiguan.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 1870. On the 31st Thiers' notel in Paris was surrounded by a crowd of the reds, crying "Down with Thiers! Down with the traitor! Down with the dupe!"

A PRICE UPON THEIR HEADS. The journal Les Droits de l'Homme, published at Montpellier, sets a price on Bazaine's and Napo-Jeon's heads, and opened a subscription to pay for their assassination.

ARREST OF GENERAL BARRAL.

General Barral, who commanded the artillery at Strasbourg, was arrested at Grenoble on a charge of treason against the republic. The mob assembled before the General's hotel, crying out, "We are the sovereign people! Down with the servants of the empire!" It was with great difficulty that Barral was rescued from the hands of the mob and conveyed to the prison of St. Joseph. Haussmann, ex-Prefect of Paris, was arrested at his villa at

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN PERPION AN.

A correspondent, writing from Perpignan the 4th inst., says:-"A civil war has commenced here with frightful scenes. The colonel commanding here was assatled by bands of "reds" and cut down. The chief of the gendarmes underwent the same fate. M. De Bardas, the Mayor, was stoned to death before his own house. I never witnessed a sight so herrible. Another gentleman was pursued by the mob and killed with butcher's hammers, National Guard are now assembling to quell the mob. All the houses and shops are closed.

[Perpignan, the scene of this terrible outbreak, is a city of some 25,000 inhabitants, the chief place of the department of the Eastern Pyrences. near the Spanish border, a little west of the Mediterranean, and is some 600 miles south of Paris. It s a fortided city of the first class, surrounded by a wall and defended by a citadel. It is ill-built, with crooked streets, but its environs are very charming. It has several cloth factories, tanneries and distillenes, and its commerce is in wine, wool, oil, honey, &c. Its origin is placed by tradition several cen turies back of the Roman invasion, but its real history does not extend beyond the eleventh century It obtained franchises from the kings of Arragon, and in the thirteenth century, when it had becom the capital of the kingdom of Majorca, its walls against the troops of Louis X', of France, and capi tulated in 1475, but was returned to the Spaniards during the reign of Charles VIII. It was finally incorporated into French territory under Louis XIII.

PORIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Defeners at Lyous-Affairs in the Vosges-Verdun Gives Up-Affairs in and Around Paris-The German Coast in the Dark-Dreadful Distress and Discontent in Germany-The Archbishop of Posen at Versailles-Miscellanoous News.

LONDON, NOV. 8, 1870. since the fatture of the armistice an attak by the Frach in force is momentarily expected.

PREPARATIONS AT LYONS. Viorbus preparations are making at Lyons for

defeace. A great quantity of provisions has been colleged and all the able-bodied citizens have been thoroughly armed. All communication northward from Iyons has been cut by the Prussiaus.

AFFAIRS AT MARSEILLES.

A despatch from Marsellies, dated November 5 states that M Esquiros reports that the people are now in complite submission to the government authornties. He herefore submits his resignation, asserting that it is the duty of the hour te unite against

Another despatch says:-All is quiet at Marsellles. The press of that city publish a promamation from the new Atministrator, M. Gent, recommending moderation and the setting aside of all purposes save the country's defence. THE CAMPAIGN IN THE VOSGES.

A telegram from Versailles, dated to-day, states that General Trustow reported to the Prussian headquarters here yesterday that his division had repulsed the Francs-dreurs in several engagements on the 2d inst., between Colmar and Belfort. He report also the occurrence of several skirmishes at Rouge mont and Petit Magny, between the Prussians and the Garde Mobile, in which the French lost five offi cers and 103 men. The French fortress of Believt was invested on Thursday, the 3d inst. Communication with General Werder has been re-established.

HOW THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE IS MANAGED.

A correspondent at the headquarters of the Army of the Lotre on the 6th says:-This army has in creased rapidly and numbers 100,000. The artillery is abundant, but harness and saddlery are deficient. The men are well equipped and The French generals cannot make it out why they have been permitted to concentrate so large a force unmolested. The French themselves, when changing front at Salbols, intended to attack, but did not, because th movement took six days instend of twenty-four hours. Their fallure was due to the interference of the Tours government, which insisted on directing every detail and had its own plan of battle. Everything broke down from sheer ignorance and incompetency, yet the generals are now blamed for the

THE SIEGE OF NEUP BRISACH. Particulars of the siege of Neuf Brisach show that Fort Moreler was destroyed by bombardment on the 5th, and the French betteries defending the

men in one month, and officers and men their homes after a certain date will be fined nery threaten to shoot him, if possible, The beadquarters of the first battle. Sixteenth corps is still at Marchenoir. The troops are echeloned by divisions from the forest of Marchenoir to Mer, where the head marters of the Fifteenth corps are established. A Seven'centh corps is forming. Discipline and watckfulness, though defective, is much bester than it was in the army under MacMahon. Outpost and vidette service seems to be well done.

CAPITULATION OF VERBUX. The town of Verdan has capitalisted to the Prus-

NO ONE TO ENTER OR LEAVE PARIS. King William has issued an order that no person hatever will herenfter be allowed to enter or leave Paris. Five passengers have just been captured and will be court marrialed for violation of the order. KING WILLIAM RELUCTANT TO DESTROY PARIS.

The London Times this morning has reasen to believe that the bombardinent of Paris will not begin for two weeks. Klag William is reluctant to destroy so grand a city and is giving the French every opportunity to negotiate for peace.

COOL. The project of summoning the North German Parfiament to meet at Versailles is taking shape and will probably be carried into effect.

TURNING THEM TO ACCOUNT. The Director of the Jardin des Plantes has sold the animals to the bateners. Buffaloes bring high

FRANCE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPENDING DESTRUC-TION OF PARIS.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, says that all the Berlia newspapers, official and otherwise, throw the responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris on the French. The latter have thus far obstinately refused to recognize plain facts.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PRANCE. A correspondent telegraphs on the 4th inst :- The Bank of France issued twenty-five franc notes to an amount of 2,325,000f. since the siege. It has a reserve of 287,000 notes of twenty-five francs each, only requiring to be numbered. 150,000 new notes will be issued. The bank is able to Issue daily 10,000 notes of twenty-five francs, 12,000 notes of fifty and

FRANCE UNCONSCIOUS OF DEFEAT. A telegram from Vienna, dated to-day, says that the Correspondence of that city asserts that the French government acts as if it were unconscious of its defeat. Its tone and manner are the same as they would have been if the French army had been victorious and were now before the city of Berlin. NO LIGHTS ON THE GERMAN COAST TO BE RESTORED.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, states that the Prossian government, which recently gave orders for the restoration of the lights and buoys at the mouth of the Eibe, has now countermanded those orders, and the work has consequently been suspended.

DISTRESS AND DISCONTENT IN GERMANY. A letter received here to-day from Berim contains the following: -

Fearful distress and discontent prevail in Germany, growing out of the prolongation of the war, of which the journals dare not speak, because no mercy is shown by this military government. The whole country is morally materially in a most deplorable condition, and it is doubtful now long the public indignation can be restrained by military discipline Everywhere is desolation. Tens of thousands are in mourning. Prussia may yet greatly injure France, but she is so exhausted she cannot conquer, for King William must go on under the same conditions as did the Emperor after the battles of the 14th, 16th and 18th of August, when he dared not venture to Paris without achieving a success to efface the previous disaster. William also seeks success before daring to venture to Berlin, otherwise Prussian power will collapse like the dreams of the Emperor.

FROSSARD AND JARBAS AT FRANKFORT. Generals Frossard and Jarras have selected Frankfort as place of residence during their detention in Germany.

THE INTERESTS OF THE PAPACY. A despatch dated Versailles, November 7, says that the Archbishop of Posen has arrived there, after an interchange of correspondence with Bismark, on a mission concerning the interests of the Papacy. The Archbishop comes in the capacity of negotiato etween the Pope and the court of Berlin.

THE-FRENCH BLOCKADING FLEET. The Prench blockading fleet, consisting of seven iron-clads and four corvettes, is north of Heligoland.

SEVERAL WAR NOTES. It is said that Baron Hawsmann has been arrested. The city of Metz cas been made the capital of

German Lothringen (Lorraine) A report from Berlin says that the French prisoners are supplied with clothing by the Germans,

Doing Well-The Battle Near Orleans-Thiers Expected in Tours-The Organization of the Army of Pavis-The Late Discrders in Paris-Press Criticisms on Napoleon's Apology-Garibaldi's Address to His Soldiers.

Tours, Nov. 8, 1870. Despatches from Rouen report successes for the French arms at several points in that quarter. SUCCESSES OF THE ARMY OF THE LOTER.

Despatches from the Army of the Lotre report of successful engagements vesterday at Poisly and St. Laurent des Bois. Two battalions of Prussians, supported by 1,500 cavalry and Jen pleces of artillery, attacked the French advanced posts. After a combat of two hours' duration, as the French cavalry appeared to be surrounding them, the Prussians retreated, leaving two officers and fifty men' killed and sevenly prisoners in our

A general battle was fought to-day near Orieans. All the ambulances here have been sent to the front. No news has yet arrived of the result of the light-

THIERS EXPECTED.

M. Thiers is expected to arrive here to-morrow. BALLOONING.

A balloon, under the direction of M. Ussandier, farted Sunday from the neighborhood of Rouen for Paris with a fair wind.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF PARIS. The Paris Journal Officiel of the 6th says:- "Of the three armies into which the combatants in Paris have been divided, two are intended for service outside the walls. One is under the command of General Clement Thomas, and the other under General Buchot. The army of the latter is composed of

three corps d'armée, commanded respectively by

Generals Vinoy, Renault and d'Exéa.

army will be under the special command of General Trochu, who at the same time is Commander-in Chief of all the armies. TROCHU ON THE LATE DISORDERS. The Journal contains a note from General Trochu explaining the inaction of General Schmitz during the disorders of the sist uit. Trochu states that h had given orders that the National Guard should alone interfere to preserve order; hence the regular troops were not called upon. The note concludes with the assurance that the Nati nal Guard have

SOLDIERS ORDERED TO REFURN TO MILITARY DUTY. A decree, just promuigated, orders all soldiers who escaped from Sedan to return to military duty within eight days. The requirement applies only to those untrammelled by the articles of capitulation. NAPOLEON'S APOLOGY CRITICISED.

amply justified by their behavior the confidence re-

posed in them by the General.

The Moniteur, reviewing Napoleon's report of the causes which led to the defeat at Sedan, says:-This apology touches us as the lament of an ur ortunate. But truth has rights as well as mislo. rane, and in the pamphiet in question truth is vio-tated. Endeavoring to throw upon public opinion responsibility for the war, the author seems to for greet ha deplorable pains with which he encouraged the fictilious exchement which led to the war. All know that the imperial press most volently demanded war and the forcible annexation of Hegum, and that those papers were paid by Napoleon to keep up the cry. It is singular that the Emperor, who assumed entire continued of the army, should plead that he was deceived as to its condition and organization.

francs per day as long as such absence continue

THE BAILWAY PUNISHMENT. The Prussians continue to force the most eminent citizens living on the railway lines to ride apon the locomotives, the object being to prevent accidents to the trains. The barbarity of the invaders increases in proportion to the resistance of the population to their cruel requisitions. Many acts of extreme ferocity are reported.

GARIBALDES ADDRESS. A correspondent with Caribaldi telegraphs from Dole, November 7, as follows:-

Garibaldi has issued the following address to the Italian battations now under him:-

Soldiera-We meet again, You are young and vigorous; I am old and infarm, but still sheaddast to my principles. We figot for the republic universal as well as the French. I reloice to lead once more my old soldiers. Remember that to you is confident the honor of Italy. You have fought the buttles of Faiherland. I hope to be worthy of you. The battalions responded with cheers for an uni-

versal and a French republic, and for Garlbaldi. We leave Dole to-morrow to advance

Personal Intelligence.

C. B. Philips, Surgeon J. H. Janney and F. H. Mahan, of the United States Army, are temporarily

stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.
General H. G. Robinson, of Binghamton, and Judge Tremsia, of Albany, are guests at the St. Micholas Hotel. Baltazzi Effendi, Charge d'Affaires of the Torkish

Legation, is occupying rooms at the Albemarie Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, United States Consul at Nassau, who has been stumping this State in sup-

port of the republican party, is at present domicaled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Colonel G. McCook, of Ohio, is at present staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel awaiting the arrival of his family, per steamer Java, from Europe, where they have been during the summer.

Governor J. T. Hoffman leaves this morning for Albany. Dr. G. S. Symes, lately of Honolulu, arrived yesterday, per the overland route, from San Francisco. The Doctor, who is on his way to England, is tempo-

rarily staying at the St. Charles Hotel, where he will remain until his departure on Saturday. L. A. Godey, editor of Godsy's Lady's Book, who has been travelling through the Eastern States-

returns to Philadelphia to-day-has been stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. James Gamble, Superintendent of the Pacific division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, arrived in this city yesterday, and engaged rooms at

the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge Bell, of Texas, is at the Everett House. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. J. H. Puleston sail in the Scotia to-day. They go to London to establish there the new banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulioch & Co., which is to commence business on the 1st of January next.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's phar macy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:— 2 A. M. 34 47 3 P. M. 40 6 A. M. 33 46 6 P. M. 39 5 A. M. 37 48 9 P. M. 39 12 M. 42 61 12 P. M. 40 1869, 1870,

A fire last night occurred at No. 91 Elm street, oc cupied by J. J. McCann as a packing box manufactory. Loss on stock \$1,000, and on building, owned by J. B. Cornell, \$2,000.

While a Harlem Rattroad car, loaded with sixty bales of hay, was passing Eighty-sixth street and Fourth avenue the hay took fire from sparks from a locomotive and was entirely consumed. Damage \$300; no insurance.

A fire last evening broke out in the gas fixture manufactory in rear of No. 95 Bleecker street, owned by Alfred Bliss & Co. The loss on stock and building is about \$3,300, and is covered by insur-

Coroner Schirmer was vesterday called to hold an nquest at 177 Elizabeth street on the body of Charles Myers, a little boy five years of age, whose death was the result of scalds received on Saturday last by eccidentally failing into a washtub of hot su

The Board of Police yesterday transferred Captain McDonnell from the Twenty-eighth to Stateenth, accounted from the Premy-cigate to Stateshar, Captain Petty from Twenty-eighth and Captain Thorne from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-sixth. They also finally broke up the infamous grand round-sman system by sending some to post duty and others to precincts, with present

PRESENTATION MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

A very pleasant affair came off yesterday evening at the Astor House, on the occasion of the departure of Colonel J. H. Puleston to take charge of the English branch of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in London. The presentation was made by the St. David's Benevolent Society to Colonel Pules. ton as a testimony of their high regard of him as their president, and consisted of toin as a testimony of their high regard of resolutions beautifully engrossed on finely inted paper. The presentation speech was very nearly and reclingly delivered by H. N. Morgan, and, in responding, Colonel Puleston alluded to the manifold connections of his life with the society and its members individually, and most appropriately promised to treasure the souvenir as the remembrance hearest his heart. After wishing the health and happiness of Colonel Puleston and family by the means of a hearty toast, exchanging sentiments of friendship and interchanging the remembrances of old associations, a sitring and cloquent speech was made by william Miles, President of the Astor Savings Bank. Mr. Miles went over the history of his early acquaintance with Colonel Puleston, the connection of the latter with the war of the rebellion, his adventing with a suppointment as representative of Lay Cocket the into Wall street as a banker, his undiring efforts in behalf of the St. David's Society, and his appoint-ment as representative of Jay Cooke & Co. in Lon-don. Mr. Miles' remarks were received with great applanse. After a hearty farewell the party sepa-rated in the best of feelings.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The little gunboat Palos, fourth rate, 306 tons, Commander Lester A. Beardslee, en route for the Asiatic squadron, arrived at Colombo, Ceyton, September 7, and after coaling and taking in fresh sup piles, sailed again on the 13th for Chims. She is to act as tender to and despatch boat for Rear Admiral John Rogers. The Palos passed through the Suez Canal, and is making a fine passage to Chima.

The store steamer Tallapoosa, Lieutenant David G. McRitche, arrived at the Brooklyn Nary Yard on Monday last. She sails to-day for the Philadeiphia, Norfolk and Washington Navy Yards, and will carry to Norfolk a detachment of forty-seven seamen for the United States corvette Severn, repairing at that station. The Severn will rejoin the North Atlantic squadron if the bedplate of her engine can be repaired without taking it entirely out of the ship.

Commander James S. Thornton has been ordered to navigation duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. Leutenant Commander F. A. Cook is ordered to temporary duty on board of the receiving ship independence: Assistant Paymaster Gowan to duty: Assistant Paymaster Emery at the New York Navy Yard. Commander McCauley has been detached from navigation duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Academy; Passed Assistant Surgeon McMurtrie from the receiving ship Potomac and placed on waiting orders. plies, sailed again on the 13th for China. She is to

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The Board to Revise the Army Tacties, which has been in session in St. Louis since September 25, ad journed on Saturday. General Schooleld, President left formSan Francisco on Sunday, General J. II.
Potter, commanding at Fort Sanders, Wyoming
Territory; General Merrill, Major Van Vorst and
Colonel Hamilton will remain in St. Louis a short
time as a committee to perfect the text of three volumes of new tactics, to be completed in the course
of two weeks.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN The alarm of fire sounded for the Twenty-seventh district, about four o'clock last evening, was occa-

sioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the engine house of the Erie Bason Dry Dock, at the A correspondent at Versailles, writing on the 6th discontinued thring on Att-Brisach, which was occupied by the Prassians.

ENPORCING DISCIPLINE IN THE FERNOR ARRY. A correspondent writing from Blots November 4 says:—The headquarters of the Army of the Loire will probably seen arrive here. In Paris he was badly received. Street crowds

To the French commander discontinued thring on Att-Brisach, which was occupied by the Prassians.

ENPORCING DISCIPLINE IN THE FERNOR ARRY. A correspondent writing from Blots November 4 says:—The headquarters of the Army of the Loire will probably seen arrive here. Daurelles is exceeding to the pamphlet as a proof of the engine bouse and spread with great rapidity. The republican organs are particularly bitter.

A correspondent at Versailles, writing on the 6th discontinued thring on Alt-Brisach, which was occupied by the Prassians.

ENDORGING DISCIPLINE IN THE FERNOR ARRY. A correspondent writing from Blots November 4 says:—The headquarters of the Army of the Loire will probably seen arrive here. Daurelles is exceeding to the following the result of the engine ones and spread with great rapidity. The republican organs are particularly bitter.

PRUSSIANS PINING FERNOR CITIZENS.

A report has been received from Rheims that the Prussian Governor General of Lorraine announces in the boiler room of the engine ouse and spread with great rapidity. The free publican organs are particularly bitter.

A correspondent writing on Alt-Brisach, which was occupied by the Prassians.

ENDORGING DISCIPLINE IN THE FERNOR ARRY.

A correspondent writing on Alt-Brisach, which was occupied by the Prassians.

ENDORGING DISCIPLINE IN THE FERNOR ARRY.

A correspondent writing on Alt-Brisach, which was occupied by the engine come of the form of the engine bouse and spread with great rapidity.

The fire engines were prompt in arriving on the form of the boiler of the engine out of the engine of the form of the loire of the valuable machinery was also worth \$4,000. The property was larged in the valuable mach foot of Elizabeth street, Red Hook Point. The fire

WASHINGTON.

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Unexpended Balances of the Ordnance Bareau-Resignation of the Commissioner of Patents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1870. Unexpended Balences of the Ordnanc v Bu

A question vitally affecting the continuance of the work in the national armories, &c., was present we under the law of 12th July last, which requires bail ances of appropriations unused for a certain time to be turned into the Treasury, and confines each year's expenditures to its own appropriations. The old has for arming and equipping the militia provided that \$200,000 a year should be set apart for that purpose, and Comptroller Brodhead decided that the restrictions contained in the fifth, sixth and sevents sections of the act of July 12, 1870, apply only to sunual appropriations, or to appropriations for a particular year, and do not affect the permanent provi-sion made by the law of April 23, 1808, running indefinitely as to time, for arming and equipping the militia. The balance standing on the books to the eredit of that permanent appropriation at the close of the last fiscal year is therefore applicable to the in hufacture and purchase of arms and other ordnance stores, and is subject to the requisition of the Secretary of War.

Resignation of the Commissioner of Patents. What I telegraphed you some days ago about the intended resignation of Colonel Fisher, as Commissioner, has been verified here to-day. He has tendered his resignation to the President and it has been accepted. As far back as October 24 Colonel Fisher went to the President and told him he desired to resign. The President then asked him to postpone it until after the elections, and, at the urge solicitation of the President, he (Fisher) consented. Mr. Delano also urged Fisher to continue in office for a few weeks longer, and it is said that at the sug-gestion of the President a letter was written Mr. William Bakewell, of Phtsburg, asking him if he would accept the position. Mr. Bakewell replied in the aftirmative, and the understanding was that so soon as Pisher retired Bakewell should be installed; but I am informed Secretary Delano has not yet appointed Bakewell. The following is the letter of Commissioner Fisher:-

of Commissioner Fisher:—

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1870.

SIR—I ask permission to renew the tender of my
resignation of the office of Commissioner of Patents,
made October 24 and temporarily withdrawn at
your suggestion. If there be no reason to the contrary, I suggest that the resignation be accepted, to
take effect at the close of Thursday, November 10th,
inst. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your
obedient servant,
SAMUEL S. FISHER.

To his Excellency U. S. Grant, President United
States, Uniformity in Gauging Spirits.

Some time ago the Commissioner of Internal Revenue invited samples of gauging instruments to be presented to the Bureau with the view of prescribing standards in order to secure uniformity in gauging. A number of instruments were pres all of which have been thoroughly examined and tested. The examination has resulted favorably to the combination rod of Messrs. Vinne & McKan, and the Acting Commissioner having decided to prescribe its use by Internal Rovenue gaugers has concluded arrangements with the manufacturers for a supply to be furnished through the Internal Revenue office, when they will be tested before being dis-tributed for use. As soon as this supply can be furnished all Internal Revenue gaugers whose monthly provide themselves with this instrument at their own expense. It is expected that by the uniform use of this standard instrument many of the dimenties which have occurred to the trade growing out of differences in gaugers by the use of different instruments-will be obviated. earnings are equal to fifty dollars will be required to

Personal,

John A. Simms, of Washington Territory, has been appointed agent for the Nez Perces Indians of Idaho. Senator Trumbull had an hour's interview with the President to-day.

PROBABLE MURDER. During a quarrel with his wife last night at their

residence, No. 306 East Thirty-second street, Edward Long was dangerously stabled in the abdomen by the woman, who is incarcerated at the Twenty-first ward station house. He was sent to Believae Hospital. MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at twelve o'clock noon. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, 80 Auction Sale of

ON FIFTY-NINTH STREET, EADISON AVENUE, EIGHTH AVENUE, THIRTY-NINE CENTRAL PARK PRONIS.

Several Parcela, having
FRONTS OF OVER 200 FEET,
being most desirable locations for clurches, hotels, public
institutions or Park Residences in the city now unoccupied,
and composing the largest and most valuable property offered
in New York for many years,
At Auction,
Thursday, November 17, 1870, at 12 M., at the
Exchange Salesroom, Ill Broadway,
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
19th st.—21 Lois on block facing Central Park, bounded by
6th av., or plaza, 6th av., 58th and 56th sts.; 200 feet frontage
on the Park.

r, or plaza, 6th av., 58th and 5stn ats.; or e Park. and 62d sta. -5 Lots near Madison av. dison av. - Front between 62d and 63d sta. ots northeast corner of 63d st.; 4 Lots so

f 67th st. -2 Lots near Madison av. 81st st. -4 Lots near 4th av., which will here be bridged. 81st st. -4 Lots repairing the Park, between 63d and 65th a. 4 Lots northeast corner 68th st. 2 Lots between 75th and 75th sts. Entire Front between 81st and 32d sts., facing Central Park 1 two sides.

Entire Front between Sist and Sid siz., facing Central Park n two sides.

64th st.—2 Lots near 8th av.

64th st.—2 Lots near 8th av., facing Park.

75th st.—2 Lots near 8th av., facing Park.

75th st.—Northwest corner 9th av., facing Park.

8th av.—8 Lots southeast corner of 76th st.

Sixty per cent of purchase money can remain on mortgage then desired.

when desired.

For maps or information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7

Pine street, or at the office of J. M. PINKNEY, 79 Cedar st. A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go Te

A.—Herring's Patent GHAMPION SAFES. 251 Brondway, corns A .- Ladies Fars. WARNOCK & CO., Hatters and Purriers WARSOUR & Co., and select assortment of LADIRS' AND CHILDREN'S FURS, comprising very desirable articles, many of which are new and captivating. No. 519 Broadway.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. JANNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a gentle larative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and treatore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

A Large Mujority Voted the Gymnastic letet for JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East Twenty-ighth street. The test in the city; \$20 a year.

Best Weather Sirlps at Lowest Prices.-Bleachinz, Clenning and Dyeing.—Lordsonies, 924 Broadway, 459 Broome street, corner Broadway, 111 Eighth avenue.—Coats, Pants, Dresses, Shawls, Sack Feathers, Laces, Gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned.

Coal Down Again, Owing to the Use of

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dyc. -Sold Fine Dress Shirts to Order-Sure Fit.

Gunnaco Umbrellas Are Like Fine Quality Gentlemen's Silk Dress Hots, Broadway all Sivies, superior quality, standard price \$7. Also and Children's Hats in great variety at same moderate publishers. 413 Broadw

Cloyal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in old. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Joubleons and all kinds of Gold and Sirver.
TATLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall street, New York.

Virginia, Vermont, Saratoga and Other mineral Spring Waters. General depot M Chambers strest Natural waters only.

Who Can Tell the Amount of Money will change bands upon the result of the election? fareach militons. Who can tell the number of hits that be lost and won? Thousands upon top of indeands very pretty thing to bet is a hat, and if you lose, an o on KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, coner of Fu sireet, will satisfy the most fastisions in matters of fast and elegance. Next to winning one of "how's Hatts is pleasure of losting one to a friend, Fry it. Who'll who's the locky fellow.